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### NEWS SUMMARY.

On the complaint of Fire Marshal Black-burn, Charles Foehl, who occupied the fourth story in the building No. 148 North Third street, in which a fire occurred on Monday night, was arrested yesterday, and had a par-tial bearing before Alderman Kerr on the obarge of being concerned in firing the place The circumstances upon which the suspicions of the Marshal are based, are that the fire broke out in several parts of the room at the some time, and that the insurances in the Royal and Germania of \$1000 each were much in excess of the value of the stock Mr. Foshl will be held for a further hearing.

Last evening an explosion of coal oil occurred in a small grocery shop on Pleasant avenue, kept by Mrs. Beaumont. A lamp suspended near a can of the oil set fire to the fluid in the can, and an explosion was the result. Benjamin Jackson, a colored man, was very seriously burned in attempting to extinguish the flames. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Lewis Howard and Emanuel Polk, also colored men, were

burned, but not badly.

—The following Democratic nominations for the Nineteenth ward were made last night:-Common Council-Ferdinand Geisler, George Altmaier; Constable-John

Spence. -The Ellenger brothers were yesterday held in \$3000 for their appearance at the United States Court to answer the charge of interfering with officers in the discharge of

## Domestic Affairs.

-Gold closed yesterday at 116]. -President Grant has left Long Branch on a visit to Newport.

-On and after Monday next the September interest will be paid without rebate. -The new rules relative to the examination of office-seekers are more rigid than

heretofore. -Secretary Cox and Postmaster-General Creswell are the only Cabinet officers now in

Washington. -In San Francisco the French have been rejoicing over despatches announcing a great victory and the capture of King William and all his staff.

-A handsome increase in population, and remarkable development of productive industry, are indicated by the census returns

-The investigation into the Wiley case was continued at Raleigh yesterday, and the case for the State was closed. Nothing at all positive was elicited.

-Consolidation of the Internal Revenue Collection districts will, it is believed, have to be deferred until the States are redistricted under the ten year law.

-A new organization, to take the place of Fenianism, has been put into operation by the Irish in St. Louis, under the title of the Irish National Brotherhood. There are to be no salaried officials.

-Eighteen more of Kirk's prisoners were discharged by Judge Brooks yesterday. Kirk's guards wished to enter the court-room with them, but the judge refused to allow armed soldiers in the court.

## THE WAR. LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

BAZAINE'S GREAT MOVEMENT-HE CUTS HIS WAY OUT OF METZ AND ARRIVES AT MONTMEDY -THE GREAT BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE-A SPLEN-

DID PIECE OF DESCRIPTION. London, August 23 .- The details of the battle of August 18, at Gravelotte, are still wanting, even at Berlin.

German dispatches are meagre to-day, but from them we gather that the military situation is as follows: The 12th Prussian corps is now between Metz and Thionville, and serves to keep up communication between Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz. The fortress of Metz is inclosed on all sides. The communication between Chalons (Metz?) and Paris are cut off, and the headquarters of the

Crown Prince are at Bar la-Duc. McMahon

and Failly are still retreating to cover Paris. The following statement from a semi-official source foreshadows the demands likely to be made by Prussia in case of a successful termimation of the war: "The time has arrived when Germany must be freed from French interference and menaces, and have a long period of unbroken peace. A mere change in the dynasty of France would not be sufficient to insure this, for the next sovereign would seek, as soon as possible, to secure the lost military prestige of France, and the burdens of

an armed peace would be perpetuated. BERLIN, August 23 .- The German forces in France have undergone a partial reorganization, and, as reinforced and redistributed. will go into battle in the following order: First army, under General Steinmetz, composed of the 1st, 7th, 8th and 9th Prussian army corps, amounting in all to 100,000 infantry and 28,000

Second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, composed of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 10th and 12th Prussian army corps; corps of Prussian guards; Royal Saxon corps, and a division of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. This is the strongest of the three armies, and contains forty-eight regiments of infantry, with three batteries of artillery each, and thirty-four regiments of infantry, with two batteries each, and thirtyfour regiments of cavalry. Aggregate in round numbers 220,000 men and 600 guns.

Third army corps, commanded by the Grown

Prince, composed of 2d Bavarian army corps, under Generals Tann and Hartman, containing each 8 regiments of infantry, 5 battalions of rifiemen and 5 regiments of cavalry, one mixed corps of Baden and Wurtemburg troops, under General VanWerder, and composed of 8 regiments of infantry, 2 battalions of riflemen, 4 regiments of cavalry, and 9 batteries of artillery, belonging to Wurtemburg, and six regiments of infantry and three of cavalry, eight batteries of artillery, belonging to Baden, and the 5th and 11th Prussian army corps, containing the 16th infantry and 16th cavalry regiments, and thirty batteries of artillery. Total of German forces in France 520,000 men, divided into sixteen army corps. Up to this time 300,000 of the landwehr have entered Alsace and Lorraine, to invest and occupy places in the rear, and relieve the regular soldiers of those duties, so that they may join their own regiments in the front. Orders have been issued to disband the veteran reserves, which were called out at the commencement of the

London, August 28,-[Special to the New

York Tribune. |- The following detailed ac- | count of the great battle at Gravelotte, on August 18, was received this morning in London from our special correspondent, who witnessed the battle at headquarters and stood by

the side of Bismarck and the King: The first intimation we had at Pont-a-Mousson, where I found myself on August 17, of the extent to which the fighting had been going on Tuesday and Sunday last at the front, was the coming in of the wounded men.

At first it was surmised that these had been

wounded in skirmishes, but on the 16th, late in the evening, there were signs that a great battle had taken place in the vicinity. The soldiers, with ghastly wounds, walked about the market place in Point-a-Mousson, surrounded by eager groups of their newly arrived comrades, and told the story of the disaster. Poor fellows; it surely was disaster to them, borne away as they had been from the field without having heard of any result.

I stood among these groups and the narra-tive of the men all amounted to their having been set to confront a much larger force than their own, and that their division had been cut up. I was struck by the fact that, although there was some dissatisfaction suggested by their tone of voice, I heard no word uttered by the narrators or listeners, which accused any one. They dwelt rather on the fact that they had dealt a heavy blow on the 14th, and that though the division had, as an available organization, been demolished, it had

sold its life dear. On August 17 the wounded from the preceding day began to pour into Pont-a-Mousson. They were brought in long uncovered grain carts lying upon hay. From my window, which overlooked the main street and commanded also a view of the market place, I counted more than ninety of these long carts. each holding on an average about ten men. It was strange to see them as they passed amid files of French unable to conceal their joy, on the one hand, and Prussian soldiers on the

But now come to the other side of the account. The streets began to swarm with other wagons, with other wounded; the wearers of red trowsers, and now and then a batch of unwounded prisoners. At length arrived a carriage with a French General. It was followed by a vast crowd of French, and for a little time it seemed as if there might be a collision between the inhabitants and the Prussians, so earnest were the demonstrations of the people; but it was now at least evident that the struggle was very serious at the north.

At midnight, on the 10th, all the trumpets for miles around began to sound. This was the first time we had been startled by such wild music. Trumpet answered to trumpet through all the bivouac arround the little city. For several days previously there had been troops almost perpetually marching through; but now the tramp through every street and byway, made between midnight and dawn, a perpetual

Hastily dressing, I ran out into the darkness and managed to get a seat on a wagon that was going in the direction of the front, which was now understood to be a mile or two beyond the village of Gorge, some twelve miles from Point-a-Mousson. On our way we met a large number of French prisoners, who were looked upon with much curiosity by the continuous line of German soldiers with whom we advanced, but only one or two offensive cries toward the prisoners were heard.

The way was so blocked up with wagons, that I finally concluded I would do the six or seven miles on foot better, so I got out of my carriage and began to walk and run swiftly ahead. At Mouvient, on the Moselle, about half way to Metz, I found vast bodies of cavalry, uhlans and huzzars crossing the river by a pontoon bridge, and hurrying at the top of

their speed toward Gorge. Hurrying my own steps, I soon heard the first thunder of the cannonade, seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the right. Passing through the village and ascending the high plain beyond, I found myself suddenly in a battle-field, strewn literally, as far as my eye could reach, with dead bodies. In one or two parts of the field, companies were still burying the dead, chiefly the Prussians; the French, being necessarily last, were still lying in great numbers on the ground. A iew of those I saw were not dead.

As I hurried on, a splendid regiment of cavalry came on benind, and when they reached the brow of the hill they all broke out into a wild hurrah, and dashed forward. A few more steps, and I gained the eminence, and saw the scene which had evoked their cry and seemed to thrill even their horses. It would be difficult to imagine a grander battle-field. From the hill to which I had been directed by good authority to come, the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centres could be seen,

and a considerable part of their wings. The spot where I stood was fearful. It was amid ghastly corpses, and burdened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were great numbers. I was standing on the battle-field of August 16-the Prussian side thereof. On the left, stretched like a silver thread, the road to Verdun and Paris, for the possession of which this series of battles had begun. It ran between lines of poplars, which stood against the horizon.

On my left, and on as far as the eye could reach toward Metz, with military regularity, strewn on this road like beads were the pretty villiages, each with its church tower, which, although they have separate names, are only a few hundred yards apart.

On my right were the thickly wooded hills, behind which lies the most important village of the vicinity, the one I had just left, Gorge. So environed was the foreground of the battle, which should one day be called the battle of Gravelotte, for it was mainly over and beyond that devoted town that it raged. The area I have indicated is perhaps four miles square.

I arrived just as the battle waxed warm, that is about noon of August 18. At that time the headquarters of the King of Prussia were at the spot I have described. The great representative men and soldiers of Prussia were standing on this ground watching the conflict just begun. Among them I recognized the King, Bismarck, Von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Carl, Prince Adalbert and Adjutant Krarski.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, of the United States army, was also present. At this moment the French were making a most desperate effort to hold on to the last bit of the Verdun road, that between Rezonville and Gravelotte, or that part of Gravelotte which on some maps is called St. Mariol. Desperate, but unavailing; for every one man in the French corps had two to cope with, and their line was already beginning to waver.

Soon it was plain that this wing (the French right) was withdrawing to a new position. This was swiftly taken up, under cover of a continuous fire from their artillery, from

the heights beyond the village. The movement was made in good order, and the position reached at 1.30. I believe nine military men out of ten would have pronounced it impregnable. When once this movement had been effected, the French retreating from the pressure of the Prussian artillery fire, and the Prussians as rapidly ad-

vancing, the battle was no longer about [ Rezonville, but had been transferred and pushed forward to Gravelotte, the junction of

the two branching roads to Verdun. The field, in front of the village were completely covered by the Prussian reserves, and over it interminable lines of soldiers were perpetually marching onward, disappearing into the village, and emerging on the other side of it with flaming volleys. This second battle-field was less extensive than the first, and brought the opposing forces into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is that it consists of two heights, intersected by a deep ravine, which is one hundred feet deep, and at the top some three hundred yards wide.

The side of this chasm, near to Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascended to a great height.

From their commanding eminence the French held their enemies fairly beneath them and poured upon them a scorching fire. The French guns are in position far up by the Metz road, hidden and covered among the hills.

There was not an instant cessation of the roar, and easily distinguishable amid all was the carious grunting roll of the mitrailleuse. The Prussian artillery was posted to the north and south of the village, the guns of the latter side being necessarily raised for an awkward half-vertical fire. The French stood their ground, and died by hundreds—I had almost said by thousands.

vertical fire. The French stood their ground, and died by hundreds—I had almost said by thousands. This for an hour or two, that seemed ages, so constant was the slaughter. The hill where I stood commanded chiefly the conflict behind the village and to the south of it.

The Prussian reinforcements coming up on their right, filed out of the Bois des Ognous, and it was at that point, as they marched on to the field, that we could, perhaps, get the best idea of the magnitude of the invading army now in the heart of France. There was no break whatever for four hours in the march of men out of that wood. It seemed almost as if all the killed and wounded revived and came back, and marched forth again. Burnam wood advancing on Dunsenane was not a more ominous sight to Macbeth than these men of General Gorbenz's army, shielded as they were by the woods until they were fairly within range and reach of their enemies.

So the French must have felt, for between four and five o'clock they concentrated upon that spot their heaviest force, massing all available guns and shelling the woods which covered the Prussians unremittingly. Their shot reached the Prussian lines and tore through them, and though the men were steady, it was a test to which no general could long to subject his troops. They presently swerved a little from that line of advance, and there was no longer a continuous column of infantry pouring out of these woods. The attack of

there was no longer a continuous column of in-fantry pouring out of these woods. The attack of the Prussians in the centre was clearly checked. About five o'clock, however, another brigade of fresh infantry was again formed in the wood and emerged from its cover.

Once out from under the trees they advanced at a double onick. I watched their movement, for the

once out from under the trees they advanced at a double quick. I watched their movement, for the French guns had not lost the range of the woods nor of the ground in front; seen at a distance through a powerful glass, the brigade was a huge serpent, bending with the undulation of the fields, but it left a dark track behind it, and the glass re-solved the dark track into falling, dying and dead

As the horrid significance of that path so traced came upon me, I gazed on more intently. Many of those who had fallen, leaped up again and ran forward a little way, striving still to go on with their comrades. Of those who went backward instead of forward, there were a few, though many fell as they powerfully endeavored to follow the advance.

advance.

I don't know whether, after the vain efforts of that brigade, another movement was attempted. From the wood, about half an hour afterwards, great numbers of troops began to march over the hill where I was standing, and moved forward toward the field where so hard a struggle had been so long protracted. These were, I think, a portion of Germand Gosban's troops who had been directed.

long protracted. These were, I think, a portion of General Goeben's troops, who had been directed upon a less dangerous route.

The conflict from this point on the Prussian left became so flerce that it was soon lost to us, or almost lost, by reason of the smoke. Now and then the thick cloud would open a little and drift away in the wind, and then we could see the French. I tried to get a better view of this part of the field. I went forward about half a mile, and from my new standpoint found myself not far and from my new standpoint found myself not far from Malmaison.

The French line on the hills was still unbroken, and to all appearances they were having the best of the battle, but this appearance was due perhaps to the fact that the French were more clearly visible in their broad height and fighting with such singular obstinacy. They plainly silenced a Prussian battery now and then, but the Prussian line also was strenghtened by degrees on the northern point, by infantry and artillery brought up, and from far in the rear, seemingly in the direction of Verne-vime, shot and shell began reaching the French

These were the men and these were the guns of Steinmetz who there and then effected the junction with the army of Prince Frederick Charles, and completed the investment of Metz to the north-With reinforcements thus continually arriving on both sides, the battle grew more and more obstinate. There could be no doubt that the French understood the meaning of the new movement of the Prussians, and of the gradual development of their line to the north.

Steinmetz was able to extend his line gradually

further and further, until the French were out-flanked and began to be threatened, as it appeared with an attack on the rear of their right wing. So long as the smoke from the Prussian guns hovered only over their front, the French clung to their position. The distance from headquarters, where the Prussian flank attack stretched forward, was great, and to add to the difficulty of clearly seeing the progress of the battle, the darkness was coming

I know not how long the French held out nor a what precise moment the Prussian onset became what precise moment the Prussian onset became inevitable. What I saw was this: The puffs of smoke from the French guns mingled with the flashes, brightening as the darkness increased, receded gradually. The very volumes of cloud and flame from the north, as they gradually and steadily approached, assisted the advance of the column, and with that advance the French fire grew every moment more slack.

It was nearly nine o'clock when this ground was

yielded finally on the north and the east shots fired on that terrible evening were heard in that

## THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

No Hope from the Interference of Neutral Nations—A German View. The Berlin Post regards the summoning of a Congress, in the hope of restoring the peace of Europe, either now or immediately after the

first engagement, as a Utopian idea:-"Do. questions really exist between France and Germany that can be settled by discussion? or are there conflicting pretensions that may be reconciled by mediation? Neither we nor the great powers know of any such thing. What we do know is, that Germany has been most audaciously challenged, and that when the cause of complaint adduced by France to justify her insulting demeanor had been completely removed, the Imperial Cabinet, which had lon before made up its mind, declared war, withou being able to bring forward a single fact that even remotely resembled a casus belli. The conduct of France stands morally in the same category with the plundering expedition of a robber chief in the Abruzzi. When a traveller is attacked by bandits he defends himself as well as he can. He may even accept the aid of others, but he will hear of no mediation between his own good cause and the bad one of the robber. We too are resolved to defend ourselves, and with our own strength; we require no foreign assistance, and only ask that no one shall protect or favor the aggressor (and we have reason to lay stress on the latter demand); an attempt at mediation which could produce no good results we unhesi tatingly decline. But just because France has conjured up a causeless war, this contest is in the highest sense of the word a national one; it is a war in which no art of diplomacy can me-diate between the attacker and the attacked, a war in which the whole nation is unanimously resolved to risk all for all, and by its own strength, and its own strength alone, to prove its right to exist. Let no one misunderstand the earnestness of our purpose, which is equal to the magnitude of the danger. When a peaceloving, and, only a few weeks ago, a divided people, suddenly rises as one man, when all dis-tinctions of parties and the still broader diffe-rences that separated the races of Germany are completely forgotten, when the thought of to the common country rouses to action the individual like the masses, those who go to the battlefield and those who remain behind; when the youth of the country rush enthusiastically

from the lecture-rooms, the schools, the offices and the workshops to join the ranks of an army that includes all classes and conditions, the spectator may be convinced that such a people will not consent to lay down its arms in order to take them up again a few years afterwards, but that it is firmly resolved, come what will, to continue the struggle to the last. England knows what a popular war is, and we hope she will not refuse us her sympathies when we fight as boldly for our cause as England did for here against the uncle of our present enemy.

## A STRANGE HISTORY.

Death of an Irish Patriot. The death, at Prague, of Laurence Duffy, a companion of Smith O'Brien, of Irish revolutionary fame, has revealed a strange history. Since 1850 Duffy has been a teacher of the Eng lish language in that city, living in a miserably furnished house, and, as everybody thought, poverty-stricken. In the commencement of April he was taken to the hospital, and, feeling that his end was approching, he called a carriage, drove to a notary and had him come into the vehicle to take down his testament. He there willed two thousand florins to the advocate as his executor, two thousand florins to his physician, and twenty thousand florins to his sister in Ireland. He then drove back to the hospital, where he died about an hour later, sixty-three years old. His rooms were found to be very dirty, with scarcely any furniture. In an old sack, however, were found a number of letters of great interest from Mazzini, Garibaldi, the chiefs the Irish movement, and many from Spoith O'Brien. From these letters it is seen how hard pressed Smith O'Brien was by the constables towards the last; how, when he fled to the hills, the peasants feared to give him shelter; how he, not wishing to bring injury upon them, determined to go down to the plain, in company with Duffy. He was just about to enter a railroad car when he was arrested. Duffy endeavored to shield his friend, but the pistol of a policeman pointed at him brought bim to silence. Smith O'Brien was taken by a numerous escort to Dublin. Duffy, however, escaped, fled to the continent, and lived over twenty years of his life in Prague.

| MARINE '  | TELEGRAPH.   |
|---|--|
| For additional Mar  | ine News see First Page.                             |
| SUN RISES 5   | LADELPHIA—THIS DAY. 18 MOON RISES 2:35 45 HIGH WATER |
| PHILADELPHIA<br>TECMAS G. HOOD,<br>CHUS. J. HOFFMAN,<br>TEOMAS C. HAND, | BOARD OF TRADE. COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.              |

| MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.   |
|--|
| FOR AMERICA.   |
| Nevada Liverpool New York Aug. 3   |
| C of Mancht'r Liverpool New York Aug. 6  |
| C. of Limerick, Liverpool, New York Aug. 8   |
| Towns 1 1 American More Vends Amer 10  |
| Cambria Glasgow New York Aug. 13   |
| City of CorkLiverpoolNew YorkAug. 13   |
| India  |
| C. of Wash'n Liverpool New York Aug. 11  |
| Malta Liverpool New York Aug. 16   |
| Cambria Glasgow New York Aug. 13 City of Cork. Liverpool New York Aug. 13 India. Glasgow New York Aug. 20 C. of Wash'n Liverpool New York Aug. 11 Malta. Liverpool New York Aug. 16 Calabria. Liverpool New York Aug. 16 |
| Wisconsin Liverpool New York Aug. 11   |
| FranceLiverpoolNew YorkAug. 17   |
| There were Name Vante Aven 12  |
| C. of Mexico Vera Cruz New York v H Aug. 18  |
| Ocean QueenAspinwallNew YorkAug. 18  |
| C. of Mexico. Vera Cruz. New York v H. Aug. 18 Ocean Queen. Aspinwall. New York  |
| Samaria From LoraLarer poor  |
| Paraguay New York London Aug. 27   |
| Helvetia New York Liverpool Aug. 27  |
| India New York Glasgow Aug. 27   |
| C. of Wash'ton. New York Liverpool Aug. 27   |
| Colorado New YorkLiverpool Aug. 31   |
| Pereire New YorkHavreSept. 3   |
| City of ParisNew YorkLiverpoolSept. 3  |
| Contraction New York Havre Sept. 3 City of Paris. New York Liverpool Sept. 3 Cambria New York Glasgow Sept. 3 C. of Antwerp New York Liverpool Sept. 6 Pennsylvania New York Liverpool Sept. 7                           |
| C. of Antwerp. New York Liverpool Sept. 6  |
| Pennsylvania. New YorkLiverpoolSept. 7   |
| Wisconsin New York Liverpool Sept. 1   |
| Anglia New YorkGlasgow Sept. 10  |
| C. of London New York Liverpool Sept. 10   |
| C. of London New York Liverpool Sept. 10<br>COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.<br>Moro Castle. New York Havana Aug. 25  |
| Moro Castle New York Havana Aug. 25  |
| Salvor Philadelphia Charleston Aug. 26<br>Tonawanda Philadelphia Savannah Aug. 27  |
| TonawandaPhiladelphia.SavannahAug. 21  |
| Mariposa New York New Orleans Aug. 27  |
| Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regu-  |
| lar lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at  |
| Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at  |

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl, Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Sarah, Jónes, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do. Br. brig John Sanderson, Colter, St. John, N. B., Brig J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, Portland, Walter, Donaldson & Co. Schr Annie Shephard, Weeden, Boston, Quintard &

Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Conti-

Schr Sarah, Cobb, Beston, Sinnickson & Co. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Br. bark Queen of Scots, Smith, 40 days from Antwerp, with old iron and empty petroleum barrels to order—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Schr H. P. Russell, Nickerson, from Bangor, with umber to Brown & Woelpper.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, 5 days from Providence, n ballast to captain.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 23.—Three barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:

James McMahon, H. L. Wilgus, and J. E. Dunham, with coal for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 24.—The Ada Virginia, with coal, for New York, will leave

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 24.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

William Edward, with lumber to Patterson & Lip-

J. B. Hall, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard, Four Brothers, with bark to order. Niagara, with lumber to Trump & Son, Wilmington Little John, with lumber, for Newark. Harrison & Son, with lumber, for Jersey City. B. C. Bowman, with lumber, for New York. Ida and Emma, with coal, for Wilmington.

(By Telegraph.)
LEWES, Del., Aug. 23—4 P. M. — The ship Jamestown is still below, but will go up when the smoke and fog clear off.
Wind E. Thermometer, 82,

MEMORANDA. Br. ship Athenais, Baker, from Antwerp for Phila-delphia, was passed 18th inst., lat. 43 28, long. 48 30. Ship C. S. Packard, Packard, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 11th inst. Ship Wyoming, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 12th inst Ship John Patten, Hall, from Shields for Philadel-phia, passed the White 11th inst. Ship Rome, Otis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liv-

erpool 18th inst. Ship Expounder, Crocker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 9th inst. Ship Hudson, Anthony, hence for London, at Deal

Ship Nimbus, Kelley, hence for Hamburg, was spoken 7th inst., 50 miles W. N. W. of Heligoland. Ship Enoch Talbot, Talbot, from Liverpool 29th June for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th inst., iat. 41, Br. steamer City of Limerick, Phillips, from Liverpool 8th inst, for New York, was seen 19th, lat. 42 24, long. 51 25.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Dental at New York yesterday for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Scotia, Judkins, from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th, at New York 22d inst., with Steamer George Washington, Gager, at New Or-leans 21st inst. from New York. Steamer Cortes, Nelson, sailed from Liverpool 29th

Steamer Cortes, Nelson, salied from Liverpool 20th inst. for New York.

Steamer Cuba, Lukehart, from New Orleans via Havana for Baltimore, 5'ld from Key West 21st inst. Steamer Mississippi, Henry, at New Orleans 20th inst. from New York.

Steamer Hunter, Harding, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 21st inst.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, for Philadelphia, 8'ld from Boston 23d inst. from Boston 23d inst. Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yes-

Steamer Centipede, Willetts, hence, at Newburyport 21st inst. Steamer Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston lial, bark Pennsylvania, Pontremoli, bence, at

Br. bark Jenny Bertenix; Davis, hence for Havre, in the Roads, Dunkirk, 11th inst. Bark Argean, Lindsey, hence, at Civita Vecchia eth Bark Argean, Lindsey, hence, at Civita Vecchia eth instant.

Bark Ormus, Pettingill, from Antwerp for Philadelphis, sailed from Flushing Roads 10th inst.

Bark J. H. Pearson, Taylor, hence for Swinemunde, in the Sound, Risinore, 2d in t., and proceeded.

Bark Indefatigable, Faick, hence for Copenhagen, in the Sound, Elsinore, 5th inst.

Bark Allantic, Jacobsen, hence, at Stettin 5th inst.

Bark Amy A. Lane, Carver, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 11th inst.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Drummond, hence for Stettin, passed out from the Motherbank 11th inst.

Bark Jenny Armstrong, Brooks, hence, at Trieste 4th inst.

Bark Sarah A. Dudman, Rogers, hence, at Havre

h inst. Bark Proteus, Enslew, for Philadelphia, sailed fm Gioucester 9th inst.
Bark Louis, Wicke, from Bremen for Philadelphia,
was off Dover 9th intt.
Bark Providence, Coaldeet, hence for London, 81d

Bark Providence, Coalneet, Bence for London, 8 id from Falmouth 11th inst. Bark Forest Eagle, from Liverpool for Philadel-phia, was passed 15th inst., lat. 41 20, long. 67 30. Bark Enterprise, Mulder, for Philadelphia, cleared at Botterdam 9th last. Bark Queen Victoria, Landers, from Liverpool 17th ult. for Philadelphia, was passed 17th inst., lat. 44 30, long. 44 28.

long, 44 28.

Bark Leonidas, Gates, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 13th Inst., 1at. 41 10, long, 67, and again on the 19th, lat 40 50, long, 68 28.

Bark Carrie Wyman, Cochran, for Philadelphia, ceared at Portlay d 22d inst. Br. brig Cairo, Vance, hence, at London 13th inst., via Wilmington, N. C.

Br. brig Lophema, Congdon, hence, at Genoa 7th Br. brig St. Peter, Le Blanc, hence, remained at Porce 8th inst., loading for the United States. Brig L. M. Merritt, Eaton, hence, at Bordeaux 9th Brig Clara, Jenkins, Coombs, hence, off Biboa 5th

instant.
Brig Nathaniel, Stevens, Saunders, hence for Bos Brig Nathaniel, Stevens, Saunders, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst.

Brig Alston, Sawyer, reported for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Schr S. T. Baker, Davis, hence, at Barbadoes, and s'id 9th inst. for Orchilla, with part of inward cargo. Schr Hamburg, Sanborn, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Eagle, Seavey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 22d inst.

Schr Allen II. Brown, Pierce, hence, at Bristol 21st instant.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, hence, at Dighton

Schr Lamartine, Butler, hence, at New Bedford Schrs P. F. Heaton, Watson, and Frank Herbert, Crowell, from Boston for Philadelphia; Fanny Hanmer, Brooks, from Plymouth for do.; Anna Spoiford, Hulse, and Alice Ada, Pike, from Providence for do.; Golden Eagle, Hawes, hence for New Bedford; Minnesota, Phinney, do. for Fairhaven; G. R. Murney, Murney, do. for Bridgerort; M. L. Lewis, Lewis, de. for Boston; and Cloud, Seaman, from New Bedford for Trenton, passed through Hell Gate 22d inst. 22d inst.

Schr S. Nelson, Hall (of Portland, Conn.), Jones, from New York for Philadelphia, with dye-stuffs and scrap iron, is ashore in Little Egg Harbor, bliged and full of water. The vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The S. N. H. registered 123 tons, and was built at Middletown, Conn., in 1850.

# REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION.

OTICE. By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Phliadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and

conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:-No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Bread street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent

of \$280, silver money. No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and fiveeighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

Note.-These cars are now in the custody of Mesars. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to \$600. No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of

the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, rallway, ralls, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot greunds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges, and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franthises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, mplements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.
The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, August 24,
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
Boucleault's Great Racing Drama.
THE FLYING SCUD.
In Act 2 will be shown Mr. GEORGE HELIGE'S
GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA,
Comprising Seven Thousand Feet of Canyas.
A Magnificent and Animated Picture, illustrating
the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON,
THE DEREY DAY: OR, GOING TO THE RACES.
SALURDAY, Flying Scud Matinee.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT. Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carneross &
Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
8 22 U

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH, below ARCH. SAPPHO OPERETTA COMPANY.

Every evening.

THE BEAUTIFUL "ENBYMION"
(MISS MAGGIE HAROLD as DIANA!
SAPPHO as CUPID!

Offenbach's Great Operetta, entitled
"HOPE AND THE CROCODILE,"
NEVER BEFORE PLAYED IN AMERICA.
Matinee every Saturday at 2% o'clock. 18 22 st

THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.
THE WONDERFUL BEONDES THEATRE. in the New Can-Can.

IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE,

GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.

Grand Ballets—Barlesque Songs, Dances,—Local
Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, New York.

AUGUST 15, 1970. PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1870, for the sale, on the part of the United States to the highest bidder, of the following articles

of hospital bedding and clothing, viz.:-Bedsacks, 15,000; Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, 15,000; Gutta Percha Bed-covers, 1000; Mattresses, hair, 300: Musquito Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6000; Pillow-cases, white, 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 29,000; Sheets, 30,000; Drawers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 15,000; Cotton Shirts, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woollen Socks, 50,000; Towels, hand, 7000 dozen; Rollers, 200 dozen.

The above-mentioned goods are new, have never been used, and are believed to be in good condition, and will be sold as they now stand.

The Government will reserve the right to reject bids deemed either unreasonable, or from irresponsible parties. No bid will be considered for less of any one article than the amount advertised. Samples will be shown and any information given at the office, No. 126 WOOSTER Street, near Prince. Terms cash. A fair length of time will be alowed to purchasers to remove their goods. Proposals to be indorsed "For the Purchase of Hospita Bedding and Clothing."

CHARLES SUTHERLAND. Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army. PROPOSALS FOR TREES AND SHRUBS FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., 17th. August, 1870. Proposals for supplying Trees and Shrabs for ornamental planting of the National Cemeteries are invited from nurseries and gardeners in good The trees and shrubs should be securely packed and delivered at the railroad station most conve-nient to the garden or nursery. Bills and tills of lading, properly addressed, to be fur-The freight will be paid by the United States, and the bills will be settled upon receipt of the trees and shrubs at the places to which they may be con-

he orders will be given by the officer in charge of national cemeteries in this office upon estimat or requisitions from local officers. It is suggested that the most convenient form discount on the whole or on any classes or kinds of plants as the proprietor may be willing to

Purchases will be made wherever most advantageous to the United States upon the basis of the proposals thus received. There are about eighty (80) national military ceme teries scattered over the whole United States; and some planting will probably be needed in each of

Proposals should be scaled and addressed to the Quartermaster-General's Office, marked "Proposals for Trees and Shrubs;" and they will be opened at noon on the 19th of September, 1870. M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-Ger Brevet Major-General, U. S. A. OVERNMENT NOTICE

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT. Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel or vessels, of her Majesty's mails between Nassau

and New York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, i. a., exclusive of space required for machinery, etc., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with a space for the stowage of from fforty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of sufficient draft of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking

on board mails, passengers, and freight. A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office at Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul at New York. The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor.

8 16ts16†) G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary. Celonial Secretary's Office, 18th May, 1870.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETO. PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTI-CAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MA-CHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, CHINISTS. BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Pre pellers, etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal tron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Crew Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for

The subscribers have ample what dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. REAPIE,

JOHN P. LEVY,

BEACH and PALMER Streets.

IRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO. JOHN H. MURPHY, President. PHILADELPHIA, PA. MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE' and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Pitters

WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets Office and Warehouse,

No. 42 N. FIFTH Street